

## MONTANA WOMEN IN THE WEEK'S NEWS

Mary Stewart, former Dean of Women at the University of Montana, is at present a patient in a sanitarium in California, suffering from a nervous breakdown. Besides being one of the leading educators of the state, she was an active worker in the suffrage campaign and in reply to greetings sent her by a committee of her co-workers at the last meeting of the Good Government organizations, she responded in her happy manner:

"And something more intimate and affectionate if it were consistent with this 'official acknowledgement' of your happy and kindly remembrance of me."

"I thought of you all at your annual meeting, of your happy and busy activity and longed to be with you and it was good to know that you, too, thought of me. Some things are too deep for felicitous phrases, and perhaps what I would say to you is one of them: but you will believe me always loyally and lovingly one of Montana's citizens."

"May whatever you do prosper and may I sometime be so happy as to again be able to help the good work on its way to a good end."

### First School Nurse.

Miss Mary A. Rust, a graduate of the Washington State Normal School, will fill a unique position in the city schools of Bozeman. She will go on the pay roll as school nurse. Miss Rust has been a successful teacher in the public schools of Tacoma, Washington, and Boise, Idaho, but left the profession to prepare herself for the work of public nurse. She spent the summer taking graduate work in a school of nursing in Chicago.

The Helena Independent says: "The duty of the school nurse in the public school system will be to follow up the work of the medical in-

spection in the schools, to take such charge as may be possible of the cases of children needing special care, as shown by the medical inspection. It will be the duty of the nurse to take up with the parents of any children needing medical or surgical treatment, the reasons for such aid, and to seek to induce the parents to permit such treatment, and to correct any unhygienic conditions in the home. The position not only demands a good knowledge of nursing, but a tactful personality, for in most of her work the nurse will be dealing with the public and with the homes of the community."

### Commission Appointed.

Governor Stewart has appointed a commission which will confer with a national committee relative to the standardization of child labor laws throughout the various states. The chairman of the committee is Senator Walsh and other members are Miss Belle Fligelman, Mrs. Lester Noble, E. D. Phelan and Dr. Maria Dean, all of Helena; Mrs. Margaret Rozza of Butte; Mrs. T. B. Story of Bozeman; Mrs. S. M. Souders of Red Lodge and Mrs. L. O. Edmunds of Absarokee.

### Meet in Red Lodge.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs is divided into six districts throughout the state in order to expedite the work and sociability of the organization. District number four, of which Mrs. Seidetz of Bozeman is president, will hold a district meeting in Red Lodge sometime in October. Mrs. S. M. Souders of Red Lodge is in charge of arrangements. These columns will always be open to the club women and we would like to hear from the various districts if they hold meetings this year.

### FIFTY-YEAR ROMANCE OVER, OLD MAN E DED HIS LIFE

Los Angeles.—A half century is a mighty long time for a youthful love affair to endure, city ambulance attendances agreed, responding to a call that "an old man had suicided."

Beside the body of William H. White, 68, was the wedding gown and tiny satin shoes of an 1865 bride; also a miniature of a beautiful 16-year-old girl. The man's wife died shortly after their golden wedding celebration, and a brief note explained that he could not remain away from his sweetheart any longer.

### Indians First Suffragettes.

Washington.—Redfield James of the Blackfeet Indians says in a letter to Miss Alice Paul, the suffrage leader: "To the American Indian belongs the credit for the idea of woman suffrage. In the early days before the white man came the Indian woman had equal voice in the council and was even elected as chieftain."

### BADEN GIRLS ARE 'WIDOWS' WHEN FIANCES DIE IN WAR

Geneva, Switzerland.—Many young women in the Duchy of Baden, betrothed to officers and soldiers killed in the war, have taken advantage of a recent decree of the minister of justice that gives them virtually the status of widows.

They have adopted the names of their dead fiancés and call themselves "Mrs." (Frau). They wear mourning and wedding rings and are known as war widows.

### Varied Activities of Women.

Women wearing trousers are becoming more and more numerous in England.

Miss Flora Sanders, an Irish girl, is a sergeant in the Serbian army.

Women conductors in Great Britain have to work the same hours as the men.

The wives of British traveling salesmen are taking over their husbands' rounds.

Women employed in the Porto Rico canneries are paid as low as 2 1-2 cents an hour.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes is a connoisseur in old engravings and has a taste for music.

American women in England pay \$500,000,000 a year of the war fund in that country.

The czarina of Russia is the least luxurious of all the royal consorts in the matter of dress.

All women who have shown bravery under fire are to be awarded a military medal by the British government.

The Russian duma has under consideration a bill which provides for the appointment of women as factory inspectors.

### COMEDY IN COURT.

Great Falls.—Police Magistrate William Hall was confronted by a sorry looking specimen of humanity who was up on a drunk charge.

"Where are you from?" inquired the judge.

"Hellgate Canyon," was the reply.

"Where are you going?" asked the court.

"Paradise," replied the prisoner.

"I'm afraid you're beyond Hope (Idaho)," observed the police magistrate.

## MONTANA SOLDIERS THE BORDERS' BEST

All Western Guardsmen Showing Up Better Than Soldiers From East.

Montanans Get Many Compliments From Officers of Regulars; Washington Takes Note of Superiority of Western Men.

Nogales, N. M.—Eight weeks of soldierly work have whipped the Second Montana into the hardest fisted regiment on the border. Colonel Dan Donahue has repeatedly been the recipient of compliments because of the condition of his men from the inspection staff officers of the regular establishment. The men are in the pink of condition, physically and have been developed into a fighting unit that will compare favorably with any regiment of the regulars.

All of the western regiments are making a much better showing than the guardsmen from the eastern states. A greater portion of the western soldiers are from the smaller towns, where riding and shooting, and other martial exercises are part of the days' work, while the eastern regiments come from the larger centers, and many of the men's experience in shooting is limited to target practice in the galleries, and there is wide latitude between gallery and range shooting.

Washington is beginning to take note of this situation, which is made very apparent by a report of the war department which shows that about one-tenth of the national guard has been discharged from the service on account of physical disability or because of dependent relatives since it was called into the federal service by the president three months ago.

The report bears striking evidence that the west furnishes better soldiers physically than the east. Of the 9,946 men discharged for physical disability, 8,578 were from the eastern department and only eight from the central department, which comprises Chicago and the middle west. Only 4,919 were discharged in order to permit them to support dependent relatives.

Army staff officers today said one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the militia mobilization was the small number of men in the central department who were physically disabled by border service.

The number of discharges in the four departments, according to official war department figures, is as follows:

Eastern Department.	
Dependency .....	1,615
Disability .....	8,578
Other causes .....	191
Total .....	10,384
Central Department.	
Dependency .....	494
Disability .....	8
Other causes .....	17
Total .....	959
Southern Department.	
Dependency .....	2,101
Disability .....	804
Other causes .....	11
Total .....	2,916
Western Department.	
Dependency .....	269
Disability .....	56
Other causes .....	16
Total .....	341

War department officials said it must be taken into consideration that the eastern department furnishes 60 per cent of the national guard. Even with this big enrollment the east had more men discharged in proportion to numbers than the west.

The large number of men discharged for physical disability in the eastern and southern departments, 9,382, as compared with sixty-four in the western and central departments, permitted the west to make the best showing.

Analyzing the disability figures, army officers could come to no other conclusion than that the west raises a harder soldier than the east. All guardsmen before they were mustered into the federal service took the prescribed physical examination. All were on equal footing, apparently, when placed on patrol duty. Yet, practically one-tenth of the men in the eastern department were unable to stand up under the strain, while only eight men among the thousands sent from the middle west proved to be weaklings.

### "GO NAKED AND LIVE TO BE 1,000 YEARS OLD"

Philadelphia.—"If you want to live a thousand years, go naked." This bit of advice was distributed in circular form by Richard Gilbert. The police, for reason or other, did not approve of Gilbert's theory of longevity and arrested him.

When arrested Gilbert was distributing his back-to-nature circulars in the neighborhood of Fifty-fourth street and Baltimore avenue. Later Gilbert was given a hearing before Magistrate Harris.

Although fully attired, the prisoner declared it was unmanly to wear clothes and altogether against the principle of health. He was sentenced to five days in the county jail.

## Weekly Newspapers Buwark of Nation Says Arthur Brisbane

Arthur Brisbane, the brilliant editor of the New York Journal, and undoubtedly the highest salaried editorial writer in the world, has declared again and again that the weekly newspapers, published in the smaller towns of the nation, are the most important institution in the whole social and commercial fabric of the United States.

Says Mr. Brisbane in a recent editorial:

The weekly country newspaper is the national policeman.

In the night in a great city you see a policeman standing in the middle of the street "on fixed post." There he stands in all kinds of weather. He must not move, the people must know where they can find him.

What a fixed post policeman is to a big city, the country newspaper is to the nation.

It is the national policeman on fixed post, ready to hear the people's complaint, ready to act and protest against dangerous legislation or dangerous public opinion.

The country newspaper is the national public forum; it is the concentrated expression of local thought. The country newspapers combined ARE the people and the power of the country.

Self-satisfied metropolitan editors and busy, ill-informed big business men fail to appreciate the country editor's importance. The man who edits a country newspaper and possesses his readers' confidence is the school teacher of grown-up men and women.

It is to him that the citizen's mind turns in time of doubt for information and for advice based on local knowledge.

There are at least fifty million of human beings in this country to whom the voice of the country editor means more than any other voice in the nation.

As the country editor's power is great in forming public opinion, protecting public interest, influencing Congressional action, so it is great as a business agent and POWERFUL AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Over and over the Hearst newspapers have emphasized the fact that the country editor should be recognized and utilized as the nation's MOST EFFICIENT SALESMAN.

He is a monopolist in his field. If he has five hundred or a thousand and circulation, that means five hundred or a thousand families that advertisers can reach effectively only through him.

The advertisement well told and well displayed in the country newspaper actually reaches the most powerful buying public in the world. And that public cannot be reached with equal efficiency through ANY other medium.

The subscriber to the country newspaper is the best customer of the intelligent advertiser. He buys everything, from books to harvesting machinery, from encyclopedias to gas engines, from paint for the roof to cement for the cellar floor, from fancy front yard fencing to drain tile for the fields.

Pick out a typical American family that reads the typical American country newspaper and there you have a buying power that interests every intelligent business man and advertiser in the United States.

This fact the Hearst newspapers have always emphasized, although Mr. Hearst has no interest whatever in any country newspaper and has on the contrary very great interest in metropolitan newspapers, in national magazines and other mediums.

It is the duty of those interested in the public welfare to proclaim the value of the country newspaper as an advertising medium regardless of personal interest.

It is important to the nation that the country editor should be absolutely independent of corporations, of all influence except that of the readers whom he serves.

To increase the prosperity, the INCOME of the country editor is to increase the efficiency of the greatest educational and protective institution in the United States.

The business man helps to build up his country, and at the same time uses the best medium for building up his business when he gives a large share of his advertising appropriation to the country newspaper.

There are nearly twenty thousand country newspapers published in the United States, each a center of information, of intellectual activity, each a schoolhouse for the grown man and woman, each an important member of the national police force. It is no exaggeration to say that democratic government of the United States would be impossible should this enlightening force, the country newspapers, be suddenly eliminated.

For they are the local checks, the local guardians and watchmen. Every man in Congress knows the power of his country newspaper at home and knows that those newspapers are watching him. And if we have something approaching democratic government in the United States we may thank the country editor for it.

## ONE WIBAUX FARMER WHO MADE FORTUNE

Wibaux, Mont.—Does farming pay in Montana?

The best answer heretofore is Hans Wortgen, late of North Dakota.

Seven years ago Hans decided to locate in Montana. He sold his effects in North Dakota, loaded his two mares, his two daughters, his musical wife, and his two sons, together with a cow, some farm implements and himself onto a Northern Pacific box car, and like American Vespucci, sailed away into the west.

Notwithstanding this Noah's Ark kind of shipment there was room in one end of the car for about half a carload of potatoes, which had been plentiful in North Dakota that year, and were of but little value. But Hans did not know just how he would make a living in Montana and he figured that if worst came to worst, he could keep his family alive on potatoes.

Thus came hardfisted Hans into Montana. The box car stopped at Wibaux. Hans was not slow in discovering it. He peddled his potatoes out in a borrowed wagon and the process netted him something like \$1,000.

This gave Hans a good impression

of Wibaux. The railroad man who had told him that Montana was a land of milk and honey was sure one "guid fellow." Hans decided to locate at Wibaux.

He found a nice piece of prairie land a few miles out of town. There was room there for twenty farms. He was not long in arriving at an understanding of his rights. He and his two sons and two daughters filed on homesteads.

For the first few years his progress was slow, but he was possessed of the dogged spirit of the ancient vikings of his native land. He stuck.

He and his sons fought the wild land tamed it. The girls worked in the fields with their brothers. When they had reclaimed their homestead holdings they bought more land.

Their start was only seven years ago. Now the Wortgens own one of the largest and most productive farms in eastern Montana. They have been offered \$60,000 cash for it. They do not owe a cent, and will harvest enough grain this year to pay a railroad president's salary. They are of the opinion that Montana is the greatest place in the world and they are right about it.

## BUY AT HOME

It is just and proper for you to patronize your HOME MERCHANT—he assists very materially in the support of your town and deserves every consideration possible from you.

## BUT---

—if your HOME MERCHANT does not happen to have what you need, or if you want to take a trip to the metropolis of the state for diversion

THEN COME TO BUTTE AND TO

## SYMONS

Montana's Greatest Store.

## SWEETGRASS DEPOT HAS TO TAKE WALK

Discovered That Surveyors Got It Too Far South as Result of Fourth July Jubilee.

Sweetgrass.—When the Great Northern railroad linked up with the Canadian Pacific at this point, the surveyors fixed a point, supposed to be exactly on the border line, where a union station for the two railroads was to be erected. The station was built, half of it being on the United States side and half on the Canadian side, according to the calculations made.

Since Alberta went dry the first of July, the station has marked the dividing line where saloons begin and leave off. A saloon stood near the station on the Montana side, whose sign brightened the visages of dry passengers from dry Alberta, coming south out of the war zone.

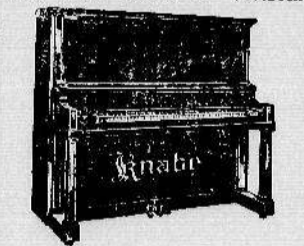
But considerable excitement was caused recently when a citizen of the United States made application on Uncle Sam's side for a license to erect a saloon on the Canadian side of the line, alleging that the boundary survey was wrong and that the station was fully 100 feet south of the line.

An investigation followed and it developed that the applicant for a license was right in his statement of the case. After new surveys had been made, the railroad people began making plans to move the station northward a considerable distance.

The explanation offered for the error by one of the old timers is to the effect that when the pegs were first placed for the station site by the surveyors, a Fourth of July was about due. The morning after the celebration the engineers saw things as through a glass, darkly, and got slightly twisted, with the result that the mistake as described above was made.

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